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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/398,182	09/17/1999	ALAN J ROZLOSNIK	D-1118R2	9748
28995	7590	08/24/2005	EXAMINER	
RALPH E. JOCKE walker & jockey LPA 231 SOUTH BROADWAY MEDINA, OH 44256			TAYLOR, APRIL ALICIA	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2876	

DATE MAILED: 08/24/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	09/398,182	ROZLOSNIK ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	April A. Taylor	2876	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

1)  Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 February 2005.

2a)  This action is **FINAL**.                    2b)  This action is non-final.

3)  Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

4)  Claim(s) 1-18 is/are pending in the application.  
4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
5)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
6)  Claim(s) 1-18 is/are rejected.  
7)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
8)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

9)  The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)  The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a)  accepted or b)  objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)  The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)  Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a)  All b)  Some \* c)  None of:  
1.  Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
2.  Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
3.  Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

1)  Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
2)  Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
3)  Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date .

4)  Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_ .

5)  Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)  Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Response to Arguments***

1. In view of the appeal brief filed on 16 February 2005, PROSECUTION IS HEREBY REOPENED. A new ground of rejection is set forth below.

To avoid abandonment of the application, appellant must exercise one of the following two options:

(1) file a reply under 37 CFR 1.111 (if this Office action is non-final) or a reply under 37 CFR 1.113 (if this Office action is final); or,

(2) request reinstatement of the appeal.

If reinstatement of the appeal is requested, such request must be accompanied by a supplemental appeal brief, but no new amendments, affidavits (37 CFR 1.130, 1.131 or 1.132) or other evidence are permitted. See 37 CFR 1.193(b)(2).

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-3, 6-9, and 14-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bohnert et al (US 5,797,470) (hereinafter Bohnert).

Re claims 1, 2, and 16: Bohnert teaches a POS terminal 17 including a cash acceptor 52 and card reader 53 for conducting transactions. The POS terminal 17 also includes a receipt printer 54 that sends paper status signal to a processor, wherein the processor sends print messages to the receipt printer 54; and a tear bar for manually tearing a printed receipt out of the receipt printer 54. The receipt is ejected out of the receipt printer 54 intermediate of an exterior wall and an overlying member with an aperture and an edge, wherein the aperture extends into the overlying member from the edge. (See col. 6, lines 14+; and figure 7)

Bohnert fails to specifically teach or fairly suggest (step "d") the method of moving the receipt in sandwiched relation between a finger extended in the aperture and the exterior wall to remove the receipt from between the exterior wall and the overlying member. Since Bohnert teaches the use of a tear bar, it would have been obvious to an artisan of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to perform the step of moving a receipt from a receipt printer whereby the receipt will be moved while in a sandwich relation between the exterior wall of the machine and the overlying member in order to protect the receipt from weather conditions (i.e., strong winds, rain, snow) to prevent the receipt from blowing away from the machine and/or getting wet.

Re claims 3 and 17: Bohnert teaches wherein the edge of the overlying member is a downward facing edge (see figure 7).

Bohnert fails to specifically teach or fairly suggest wherein in step (d) the receipt is moved with a finger moving in generally a downward direction. However, it would

have been obvious to an artisan of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to move a receipt with a finger moving in generally a downward direction in order to prevent damaging the receipt while moving the receipt from the machine.

Re claim 6: Bohnert shows wherein the exterior wall includes an opening, and wherein in step (c) the receipt extends through the opening, and wherein the overlying member extends from generally above the opening to an edge positioned below the opening, and wherein the aperture extends below the opening (see fig. 7).

Bohnert fails to specifically teach or fairly suggest wherein in step (d) the receipt is moved downward by movement of the finger in the aperture. However, it would have been obvious to an artisan of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to move the receipt downward by movement of the finger in the aperture in order to prevent damaging or ripping the receipt while moving the receipt from the machine and to make it easier for the user to move the receipt by placing a finger in the aperture.

Re claim 7: Bohnert shows wherein the overlying member is disposed in proximity to the exterior wall such that a receipt extending therebetween cannot be manually grasped with fingers prior to moving the receipt by engagement with a finger through the aperture, and thereafter further comprising manually grasping the receipt (see fig. 7; and col. 6, lines 30-38).

Re claim 8: Bohnert shows wherein the aperture extends in the overlying member from the edge, is generally centered relative to the receipt, and is sized for accepting a thumb therein (see fig. 7).

Bohnert fails to specifically teach wherein in step (d) the receipt is moved by downward movement of the thumb. However, it would have been obvious to an artisan of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to move the receipt by downward movement of the thumb in order to prevent damaging or ripping the receipt while moving the receipt from the machine. Furthermore, it is well known in the art to move a printed receipt by grasping the receipt with a finger or thumb and pulling the receipt away from the machine.

Re claim 9: Bohnert teaches cutting the receipt by manually tearing a printed receipt out of the receipt printer (see col. 6, lines 30-38).

Re claim 14: Bohnert shows a panel fitted on an exterior surface of the machine, wherein the printer is housed in the panel (see fig. 7).

Re claim 15: Bohnert teaches wherein the panel on the exterior surface of the machine includes at least one input device, and wherein the transaction conducting in step (a) includes inputting at least one value through the input device, and wherein the indicia printed includes the input value (see figure 7; col. 3, line 62 to col. 6, line 52; and col. 10, line 47 to col. 11, line 23).

Re claim 18: Bohnert teaches a POS terminal 17 including a cash acceptor 52 and card reader 53 for conducting transactions. The POS terminal 17 also includes a receipt printer 54 that sends paper status signal to a processor, wherein the processor sends print messages to the receipt printer 54; and a tear bar for manually tearing a printed receipt out of the receipt printer 54. The receipt is ejected out of the receipt printer 54 intermediate of an exterior wall and an overlying member with an aperture

therein sized for accepting a finger of a user. The exterior wall includes an opening and the overlying member extends from generally above the opening to a generally downward facing edge positioned below the opening, wherein the aperture extends below the opening. Bohnert also shows wherein the overlying member is disposed in proximity to the exterior wall such that a receipt extending therebetween cannot be manually grasped adjacent the edge with fingers prior to moving the receipt by engagement with a finger through the aperture. (See col. 6, lines 14+; and figure 7)

Bohnert fails to specifically teach or fairly suggest the method of moving the receipt in sandwiched relation between a finger extended in the aperture and the exterior wall to remove the receipt from between the exterior wall and the overlying member, wherein the receipt is moved generally downward by movement of the finger. Since Bohnert teaches the use of a tear bar, it would have been obvious to an artisan of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to perform the step of moving a receipt from a receipt printer whereby the receipt will be moved while in a sandwich relation between the exterior wall of the machine and the overlying member in order to protect the receipt from weather conditions (i.e., strong winds, rain, snow) to prevent the receipt from blowing away from the machine and/or getting wet. Furthermore, it would have been obvious to an artisan of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to move the receipt in a downward direction by movement of the finger in the aperture in order to prevent damaging or ripping the receipt while moving the receipt from the machine and to make it easier for the user to move the receipt by placing a finger in the aperture.

4. Claims 4 and 5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bohnert et al (US 5,797,470) (hereinafter Bohnert) in view of Imai et al (US 5,898,155) (hereinafter Imai).

Re claim 4: Bohnert teaches a receipt printer having an automatic receipt cutter for cutting a printed receipt (see col. 6, lines 30-38).

Bohnert fails to specifically teach wherein the receipt is printed on paper supplied from a roll.

Imai teaches an automated teller machine including a receipt printed on paper supplied from a paper roll (41A) and a cutter (52) for separating a receipt from the paper roll (see figure 4; and col. 10, lines 7-10). In view of Imai's teaching, it would have been obvious to an artisan of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ a paper roll to the teachings of Bohnert in order to save space and to provide a compact system rather than having stacks of medium within the transaction system.

Re claim 5: Bohnert as modified by Imai fails to specifically teach wherein the cutting step is executed when the receipt extends below the aperture but not substantially below the edge of the overlying member. However, it would have been obvious to an artisan of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to cut the receipt when the receipt extends below the aperture but not substantially below the edge of the overlying member in order to prevent cutting the receipt prematurely.

5. Claims 10-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bohnert et al (US 5,797,470) in view of Caldwell (US 4,754,126). The teachings of Bohnert have been discussed above.

Re claims 10 and 11: Bohnert fails to teach or fairly suggest depositing an article in the machine and inputting an article identifying number through an input device, and printing on the receipt the article identifying number.

Caldwell teaches a night deposit machine for depositing an article in the machine and inputting an article identifying number through an input device, and wherein the article identifying number is printed on the receipt (see col. 1, line 43 to col. 2, line 17). In view of Caldwell's teaching, it would have been obvious to an artisan of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ the steps of depositing an article in the machine, inputting an article identifying number through an input device and printing the article identifying number on the receipt to the teachings of Bohnert in order to provide a machine that is capable of performing ATM functions so that a customer can conduct different transaction at a single terminal and to provide the customer with a record of the article deposit for future verification purposes.

Re claims 12 and 13: Bohnert fails to teach or fairly suggest opening a depository door to a depository and placing a deposit article in the opening, wherein the depository door is unlocked prior to opening, and wherein the depository door is unlocked responsive to both input of a card to a card reader in operative connection with the depository door and placing a key in a key actuator in operative connection with the depository door.

Caldwell teaches unlocking a depository door in responsive to an input of a card to a card reader and placing a key in a key actuator prior to opening the depository door, and placing a deposit article in the opening (see col. 3, line 25 to col. 6, line 2). In

view of Caldwell's teaching, it would have been obvious to an artisan of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ the steps of unlocking a depository door in responsive to an input of a card to a card reader and placing a key in a key actuator prior to opening the depository door, and placing a deposit article in the opening to the teachings of Bohnert in order to prevent unauthorized user from placing objects into the machine.

### ***Response to Arguments***

6. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-18 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

### ***Conclusion***

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to April A. Taylor whose telephone number is (571) 272-2403. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday from 6:30AM - 4:00PM.

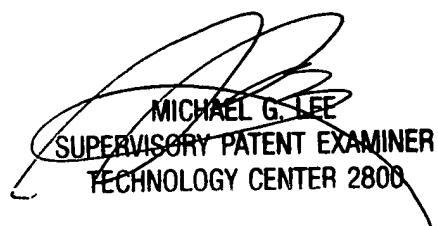
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael G. Lee can be reached on (571) 272-2398. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Communications via Internet e-mail regarding this application, other than those under 35 U.S.C. 132 or which otherwise require a signature, may be used by the applicant and should be addressed to [april.taylor@uspto.gov].

All Internet e-mail communications will be made of record in the application file. PTO employees do not engage in Internet communications where there exists a possibility that sensitive information could be identified or exchanged unless the record includes a properly signed express waiver of the confidentiality requirements of 35 U.S.C. 122. This is more clearly set forth in the Interim Internet Usage Policy published in the official Gazette of the Patent and Trademark on February 25, 1997 at 1195 OG 89.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

  
AAT  
17 August 2005

  
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